Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1864. NUMBER

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VICTORY IN THE VALLEY—A COMPLETE REBEL ROUT.

Sheridan Captures 48 Cannon, 300 Wagons and 10 Battle Flags.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE KANSAS BORDER—THE RESULT YET IN DOUBT.

HOOD'S ARMY RETREATING---SHERMAN IN HOT PURSUIT.

Letter from the President---He Declines to Interfere in the Tennessee Election Case.

LATE FROM CAIRO AND DOWN THE RIVER-THE MEMPHIS SCARE.

FROM MEXICO—THE FRENCH OCCUPY MATAMORAS—CORTINAS JOINS THE FRENCH.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID---LETTER FROM THE REBEL RINGLEADER.

Threatened Invasion of Buffalo from Canada.

A Letter from Pendleton---"Though Dead He yet Speaketh."

ENTHUSIASTIC AND IMMENSE UNION MEETINGS IN THE WEST.

Gold Closed at 212 3-4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. DIX:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, 4 P. M., Oct. 21.

Maj. Gen. J. B. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left for fourteen miles. On the line of retreat, the roads and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by flying rebels and other debries. Forty-eight pieces of artillery captured, are now at my headquarters. I think not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capturing in the early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. My loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Cook, eleven from Emory, and six from Wright.

From all I can learn, I think Early's reinforcement here is less than 11,000 men.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

Gen. Stoneman reports the arrival at Martinsburg of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. Custar arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle-flags, displayed from railroad engines.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Great Battle Between Curtis and Price Result not yet Known.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct 21—5 p. m.

Our forces under Curtis and Blunt, have fought Price's whole army, since 10 o'clock this morning, near the Little Blue. We are falling back, contesting every inch of ground. Kansas is aroused. We shall make a desperate stand on the Blue, and at every point to Wyandotte. No report of casualties.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 21.—Gen. Blunt has been stubbornly resisting Price all day, Blunt falling back steady, contesting every rod, Price's forces are estimated at 28,000 men. Gen. Curtis is concentrating his forces at Little Blue. Gov. Carney telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front. Troops are going forward rapidly.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 22.—Fighting has been going on steady this afternoon. The rebels attempted to pass around and envelope our left. During this operation Gen. Curtis drove them heavy blows. The rebel losses are heavy, certainly heavier than ours. Among the rebel killed to-day is Noleman, of Missouri. We have not received details of to-day's battle. Gen. Pleasanton is pressing the enemy severely in on the East.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Memphis Scare—Col. Hoge's Ill-Fated Expedition—Later from Little Rock—A Successful Scout—Capture of Matamoras by the French.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 22.

By the arrival of the steamer Belle of St. Louis, I have received Memphis papers, morning and evening, of the 19th inst., and Little Rock papers of the 15th.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday treats of the situation of affairs in that city as follows:

The call of the militia this morning was not a mere vexatious and idle alarm, but it was a wise and precautionary measure. The militia were allowed to get rest, but while there was a chance of an attack being made by the rebels, our authorities would lose nothing by needful watchfulness.

It was known that the rebels in strong force were on several roads leading to this city, and there was a determination to be ready for them. It is stated this morning, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that Gen. Dick Taylor, with a strong force, is on Pigeon Roost road and swows his intention to attack Memphis.

Reports from Cold Water state that Chalmers has gone from there, but left about a hundred of Henderson's men there doing picket duty.

Mr. Leonar', steward of the steamboat Keston, which was one of the transports in the expedition to Eastport, and which resulted so disastrously to us, arrived at Memphis on the 18th, having narrowly escaped capture by the rebels. The following is a account of the unfortunate affair as related by the steward, which gives some further particulars in addition to accounts previously published.

The fleet consisted of the Kenton and two other transports in convoy of two gunboats left Clinton on the morning of the 10th with two regiments of infantry, one colored, and a battery, all under the command of Col. Hoge, of the 123d Illinois. The understanding was that Hoge's command should march overland to Eastport by the road and there unite with Col. Hoge, to cross the Tennessee. The land force had not arrived at Eastport when the fleet came up, but seeing no indications of rebels the troops were ordered to disembark. The battery was on the Kenton. About five hundred men had disembarked and were drawn up in line and pickets were sent out, etc. One gun was brought ashore, and another on the staging in the act of being brought ashore, when a heavy fire was opened upon them from a masked battery on the bluffs a little above, throwing the men into confusion. One shell struck the Kenton near the engine, setting her on fire. The hawsers were immediately cut, the boat headed for the opposite shore, leaving most of the men behind, besides dropping the gun on the staging into the river. When the battery opened, the men on shore got the gun in position and returned one or two shots before the order was given by their line officers to retreat. Many failed to get aboard and ran in both directions along the river, most of them in pursuit of the balance of the fleet, which passed down under the bank. When the attack was commenced a number also took shelter under the bluffs.

In the rush to get aboard the Kenton, a great many fell overboard and our informant said five men were drowned. He thinks many shared the same fate. He was among the number left on the bank, and started up the bank with the soldiers running in that direction. Those who ran down the bank were taken aboard the fleet by yawls, under heavy fire. Those above seeing there was no escape for them, returned, and were met under the bluffs by a Lieutenant, who endeavored to stop them from following the fleet, saying it was nonsense, they were cut off, and might as well surrender. With the exception of nine of his company, they passed by heedless of his commands, and most of them escaped. The Lieutenant and his nine men surrendered soon after.

While this was going on, the Kenton made for the channel and dropped down after the fleet, a shell passing through her from stem to stern as she turned. She succeeded in passing the batteries before she was exterminated before much headway was made. The shells killed and wounded twenty-five men. The number killed, as near as the steward could estimated, were fifteen or twenty. Many were wounded and drowned, as well as taken prisoners. How many, he was unable to say.

In passing the batteries the gunboats returned a heavy fire, with what execution is unknown. The rebel batteries consisted of two guns, 6-pounders, and who returning could not enter their own country, on account of port Mazmoras being in possession of the enemy. They were provisioned by steamer Kansa three days, and on the 22d of September. The letters are signed by the Colonels in the Mexican army, Manuel Ortiz, S. Iarote Miguel, Vereza Miguel, Telesor C. Hernandez, Cornelio Valle, and Brig. Gen. Avallara Ribera, all of the army of the Republic. There were about twenty Mexican officers and subalterns in all, brought by the steamer Alliance.

The ironclad Lafayette was fired upon with musketry by guerillas at Ratcliff's Point, ten miles above Morganza, on the 20th ult. No damage was sustained.

Owing to our frequent raids on the east bank of the Mississippi, the rebels endeavored to cross 2,000 head of cattle to the west side, to prevent capture; 150 head stuck in the mud, and the gunboats at Fort Hindman gobbled half of them. An expedition under Col. McEdge was sent to Jackson's Point, fifteen miles from Fort Adams, to prevent the passage of more stock.

Nothing doing in cotton or molasses. Middling cotton, $1.25; middling uplands, $1.17½ to $1.20.

Trade restrictions continue, so nothing can come in.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order regulating the payment of plantation laborers.

A reconnoissance near Mobile took place, says a letter from the New Orleans *Era*, on the 15th, which went within three miles of the works of Mobile, was made on Monday the 10th inst. Gen. Granger's dispatch boat Laura, having on board a number of officers passed up the bay, charged obstructions of torpedoes, etc., steamed out in broad daylight, and within sight of the city and without the slightest molestation from rebels. She attracted considerable attention but no shot was fired.

On the following day, one of our gunboats made a reconnoissance along the banks of the bay, opposite Navy Cove, about three miles outside of our pickets, when a battery of flying artillery made its appearance on the shore, and opened fire. Two or three shots struck the vessel, but did no damage. The battery departed before the gunboat could reply.

Everything is going on smoothly. The troops are in better health and spirits than ever before. Scurvy has almost entirely disappeared. A few more consignments of sanitary stores will drive the disease away completely.

An order came to-day from Gen. Sol. Meredith, commanding at Paducah, to have all troops ready at this city to take up military force, and brought into the service to fill up some regiments in this vicinity. So the Provost Guard, consisting of negro in the city, barber, cooks, everybody. But some one interfered, and this evening all have been released, and it is hardly to be supposed Gen. Meredith would make this call on authority over his place without consent of our commandant at Springfield. What he may have intended has not yet appeared.

FROM MADISON

Great Union Demonstration—Twelve Thousand People Present.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Union Mass Meeting here to-day was the grandest affair ever witnessed at the capital, and is pronounced by many who have attended all former meetings in the State, the largest political demonstration which ever took place in Wisconsin. It proved that the heart of the people is sound, and that they are alive to the importance of the pending contest.

There was an immense procession, over two miles long, which occupied over an hour in passing, and included about two hundred teams, comprising delegations from different parts of Dane county, some twenty-five hundred soldiers from Camp Randall, and four hundred from Harvey hospital, many of the wounded heroes in carriages, accompanied by Wide Awakes. The procession was under the direction of General D. W. Wood, Chief Marshal. Among the noticeable features was a carriage resembling the tutiful personation of Liberty, Truth and Justice; carriages with young ladies representing different States, a Rail-splitter, a Tailor, Grant's Tannery, a Press throwing-off Union ballots, a Soldiers' Aid Society, Col. Harris, Blacksmith's Shop, McClellan and Pendleton in divers characters on horseback, McClellan in a gunboat, and a wooden gun from Massachusetts.

Many pertinent mottoes were displayed. The front of the speakers' stand, in the Park, was elegantly decorated with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, flags and stars from different States, names of victories on the field and at the ballot-box; a motto from Governor Yates, "Illinois fighting Generals and the determination to subdue the rebellion—the whole surmounted by a live eagle, which has gone through the three campaigns with the Illinois 8th regiment. At the least estimate ten thousand to twelve thousand people listened to the speeches made, and many more would have been present but for the storm of the previous days.

An eloquent speech was made by Issac N. Arnold, of Chicago, Major Gen. Schurz, of the same place, who was in his best vein, and so delighted his audience they would hardly permit him to stop; and by General Schurz prisoners taken, will amount to 2,000. All prisoners taken will number nearly 2,000. It has been impossible to provide guards for them as rapidly as they are captured. A large number rest in the woods, will probably escape during the night, but all are so tired out with the day's fighting and marching that we shall pick up hundreds during the day—some have deserters.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The *Herald's* account of Sheridan's victory, printed this morning, is of a highly interesting character. It differs following is an account of how Sheridan won the victory after taking command:

About half past one o'clock Sheridan commenced driving the rebels. The 19th corps' lines were thrown forward, and with their batteries playing briskly on the rebel position, shells bursting over, to assume a more cheerful aspect. The rebels had apparently got hoarse from their efforts 18 the morning, for their yells at this time were both few and feeble, part of the day which endeavoring to save some artillery. Captain Daniel C. Knowlton, 114th New York, was killed; Major Jones, 6th New York, mortally wounded early in the day.

Since writing the above, I learn that Custar has captured several more pieces of artillery from the retreating rebels.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Steamer Rusk—Heavy Suit Against Express Companies—Steamer Captured by Guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, October 22

The steamer Dixie, W. H. Cuffey, master, laden with private freight, from Louisville to Nashville, was sunk on the falls this morning. The boat is a total loss. Most of the freight will be saved.

A suit was yesterday brought in the United States District Court against Adams' Express and the American Express Companies, for a failure to stamp papers issued by them—against former company, one hundred and fifty six thousand dollars; and against the later, twenty thousand and six hundred dollars.

Captain Mc Nairs' rebel thieves captured the steamer Cottage, Captain Dickens, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th instant.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Details of the Plot—Letter from the Ringleader.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 22.—Twelve of the St. Alban's raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, disclosed the entire plot. He states the raiders were conducted by a Captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose. There were twenty three men concerned in it, and the amount stolen from the banks was $223,000. Government has commissioned able counsel to take the case up for extradition papers for those captured and forwarded to St. Johns.

LATER.

The following is from the last edition of the *Evening Telegraph*: Serious consequences are feared that from sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Alban's raiders, attempts will be made to rescue them. Captain Dearmer's troops, volunteer cavalry, have been called out on duty to guard the jail. Hon. J. J. Abbott has been retained with M. Laflin for the accused, and, we understand, a retainer was sent to Hon. J. H. Cameron as counsel. Mr. D. rillis by the Federal authorities.

We have just read the following letter from Lieut. Bennett Young, commanding the party of raiders on St. Albans:

PARLIAMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Through the columns of your journal I wish to make a statement to the people of Canada regarding the late recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, as retaliation for the recent outrages in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States. I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and, violating no laws of Canada, do not wish my name coupled with epithets now spilled without a knowledge on the part of the people as to who we are and the reason of our action. I wish also to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken. I was arrested on Canadian soil, by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched. My pocket-book was taken. I was forcibly placed in a buggy by two men, and started towards the United States. I reached out my hands and caught the reins, when three pistols were levelled at my head with threats to shoot the d—n scoundrel dead if he moves. Some Canadian citizens then spoke up, and seeing a ballot they started with me towards him, two of them holding arms in their hands. These statements can be proven by Canadian citizens. They came into this place, and ever beyond, including engines, attempting to kill some of us after we were in the hands of the English. Surely the people of Vermont have forgotten that you are not in the midst of war and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his tyranny. I am not afraid to go before the laws of Canada, and, when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied that my party will not be found the violators of Canadian laws. Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this matter. Some hundred and fifty rebels so closely they were unable to make a decisive stand at any point. On through Middletown and beyond, the enemy hurried and fled, and the valley of Shenandoah was passed. The roar of musketry now had a gleeful, dancing sound, the guns fired shotted salutes of victory. Custar and Merritt charged in on the right and left, dou.bled up the flanks of the foe, taking prisoners, slashing, killing, driving as they went. The march of the infantry was more majestic, more terrible. The line of the foe swayed and broke. Their columns were completely overthrown and disorganized. Tory fled along the line of the pike and over fields like sheep.

Custar took a gun in one of his charges, captured from us in the morning, the first gun we had retaken during the day. Many more guns were to be ours before nightfall. It was dark when the enemy, forsaking every inch of ground they had won, went across Cedar Run pell-mell, and went flying on towards Strasburg. Two brigades of cavalry, Wells' and Lowell's, pursued, charging at every chance, and increasing the rout before them.

At nightfall our cavalry entered Strasburg while the enemy was still passing through the town, and, finding the infantry had not confined themselves, with the assistance of infantry sent afterwards by Gen Sheridan, to picking up prisoners, and gathering and sending to the rear the artillery, wagons and ambulances which had been left by the former in their headlong flight. Forty-three guns, including nearly all of those taken from us during the day, have already been captured, and it was said the number will reach fifty. The medical supplies of the rebel army, which were captured, were restored; also several of our ambulances and wagons, and 100 or more belonging to the enemy.

The prisoners taken will number nearly 2,000. It has been impossible to provide guards for them as rapidly as they are captured. A large number rest in the woods, will probably escape during the night, but all are so tired out with the day's fighting and marching that we shall pick up hundreds during the day—some have deserters.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1864.

JEFFERSON ON "ARBITRARY ARRESTS."

It is a long time since we have quoted anything from Thomas Jefferson with the expectation that any confirmed Copperhead would give heed to it. Mr. Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic party. During the better part of half a century he was their oracle. Until the seed sown by John C. Calhoun had ripened into the present rebellion, Mr. Jefferson was quoted by the Democracy of the North as their ascended prophet; his writings furnished immeasurable texts for their political belief, and though, of late years, his sublime declaration that "all men are created equal," has stuck in some of their throats, his general teachings have been nominally, if not actually, their guide. Now all is changed. Jefferson is classed with the heretics. His words are tabooed. His memory is insulted, and nearly all the distinctive features of the faith which he transmitted to a great and dominant party are erased from their creed.

Mr. Jefferson justified "arbitrary arrests." In presenting the following decisive opinion which he uttered in the conclusion of his study, years after the event to which he referred, we apprehend that we are doing Gen. McClellan a kindness, and it is in this view that we are led to hope that some of his followers may give it their candid attention. We quote from Mr. Jefferson's letter addressed to Mr. Colvin in 1810:

"Under these circumstances, was he (General Wilkinson) justified in seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; *one of the guilty and their accomplices: the other that of all honest men.* In sending them to the seat of Government when the writers law give them a trial by jury! The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the ordinary process, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unaccustomed to such objects, as hourly expectation of the enemy, the salvation of the city and of the Union itself, which would have been unarmed to its arms had the conspiracy succeeded; *all these constituted a law of necessity and self preservation, and rendered the salus populi supreme over the written law.*"—Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. 4, p 140.

The case under consideration had reference to Burr's conspiracy, and the arrest of two of his accomplices by the Federal officer in command at New Orleans. It did not differ materially from Gen. McClellan's arrest of the Maryland Legislature. Gen. Burnside's arrest of Vallandigham, or Gen. Hovey's arrest of Dodd. Mr. Jefferson's letter was written after Burr and his allies had been tried and acquitted. His opinions were not modified by the result of judicial proceedings, nor by the lapse of years. Nor has public opinion been modified. That Burr was guilty, that his conspiracy was nipped in the bud by "arbitrary arrests," and that those arbitrary arrests were justifiable, was the settled conviction of his contemporaries, and is the equally settled conviction of their posterity. If further Democratic precedents are needed, the "arbitrary arrest," first of Louisiller, and subsequently of Judge Hall, by Gen. Jackson, and the celebrated decease of those acts by Judge Douglas, are familiar to all. We recommend every Democrat to paste these facts in his hat, and have them duly placarded at the polls on election day. If they do not revive any dim recollections of the days when Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas were accounted good Democrats, they may serve to defend Gen. McClellan against the accusations of his own platform, and that will be something!

McCLELLAN AND SHERIDAN.

The Copperheads have compared McClellan with Pericles and Napoleon. Will not some of them favor us with the antitheses between McClellan and Sheridan? Sheridan, after a necessary absence to consult at Washington with his General-in-Chief, returns to find that the battle of a distant, which by his presence and energy, he transforms into a victory. McClellan, during the "seven days," always absent during the battles, returns after they are over, to find that his Generals have won a victory which by his presence and order to retreat he converts into a defeat. McClellan rides away from a battle field to the sound of the enemy's cannon, puts out to a gunboat out of range of the enemy's fire, smokes his cigar, without receiving any information, or giving anorder till the victory is won, and then goes on shore and orders a retreat. Sheridan dashes on with prancing heels and furious speed to the battle field, rides up in hand along the perilous front, shouting words of thrilling cheer to his wearied soldiers and in an hour infuses into their shattered line and discouraged hearts the energy to make an irresistible charge, sweeping their lately triumphant forces like chaff before the wind recovering thrice their loss in guns and prisoners and prepared at nightfall to resume the chase next morning. McClellan is not among the number from whom Grant would select a General for any command whatever. Sheridan on the contrary he styles "one of the greatest Generals." The Copperheads would do their candidate more honor by claiming that he could fight like Sheridan than by proving that he could talk like Pericles.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION EXPOSURE.

The recent Democratic National Convention held at Cincinnati though less respectable in numbers than that which met at Chicago, made up for its relative deficiency by that species of honesty, which consists in the unblushing confession of scoundrelism without disguise. The Chicago Convention meant just what the Cincinnati Convention said, but dared not say it. What the Chicago Convention *did* by its nominations the Cincinnati Convention has not attempted to undo. While the latter declares the war for the Union to be wholly unconstitutional and digs up the Kentucky resolution of 1798 justifying secession, and thus frankly declares that we have no rights in the premises but to let the seceded States go; they are quite contented to run McClellan and Pendleton, and adjourn without making any other nomination. McClellan on this three platforms, the Chicago, his letter of acceptance and the Cincinnati, upon all of which he is running at the same time. The Chicago platform says "Stop fighting." The letter of acceptance adds "begin fighting again" after the McClellan maxim that

> He that fights and runs away
> Will live to fight another day.

And now the Cincinnati platform blurts out honestly what the other two really mean, viz: That we must give up the Union now; that the rebellion is constitutional, and the Government is unconstitutional; Jeff. Davis is right and Mr. Lincoln is a rebel and usurper; slavery is divine and the payment of wages for labor is a barbarous practice. We have said they were horses'. To prove our assertion we cite the following clause of their platform:

> "HALF TRUTHS AND NARROW ISSUES, HAVE BEEN THE BANE OF DEMOCRACY FOR MANY YEARS, AND THEY HAVE SO CONTRACTED THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF DEMOCRATS THAT ALL SENSE OF JUSTICE, AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH SAT THERE SO LONG ENTHRONED HAVE DEPARTED, AND LEFT IN AN EASY PREY * * * TO THE ODIOUS MANAGERS OF OUR OWN PARTY IN STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS."

Now, "half truths" is a mild name for "lies." Narrow issues is another term for questions which have nothing to do with the main point. "Base" in Democracy means that the Democracy has been poisoned. "Contraction of the minds and hearts" of Democrats means that they are full of ignorance and prejudice. The departure of all sense of justice signifies that they "don't know right from wrong, nor care which is either."

The terms "absence of all knowledge of constitutional law" intend to convey the idea that they fail to perceive whether Jeff Davis or Abraham Lincoln is at the head of the Government; and that the "Democratic" are "an easy prey to their own corrupt managers in State and National conventions," doth signify that August Belmont has bought up the whole Democratic road and is running it on private account for the benefit of his "Confederate bonds," with McClellan as Chief Engineer. In plain Saxon, therefore, the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati says that the entire party has been poisoned with lies which have nothing to do with the real questions at issue, for so many years and are so full of ignorance and prejudice that they don't know right from wrong, nor care which is either; that they fail to perceive any distinction between Davis and Mr. Lincoln, and that Belmont has bought them up body, soul and breeches. If Democratic National Conventions receive that such is the fact we are not the men to say we are not to deny it. The world will acquiesce in the propriety, not to say necessity, of their contenders to vote for McClellan and Pendleton, since such are their "principles" and character.

JACKSON vs. VALLANDIGHAM DEMOCRACY.

There is a secret order of sworn traitors which the "Democratic" party, called the "Order of American Knights," numbering half a million of men. At the head of this treasonable organization is Clement L. Vallandigham, who was elected by the "Castles" as their "Supreme Chief" and "Grand Commander." This same Vallandigham was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at this city; he was the great leader of the Convention. He was chairman of the Resolutions Committee; he drafted the Resolutions peace platform which was unanimously adopted and is now the law of the party, and binding on every man who intends to vote that ticket.

Every man of the 500,000 "Knights" who are sworn to help Jeff. Davis to destroy the Union and secure the Independence of the Confederates, calls himself a "Democrat." From the "Supreme Commander" Vallandigham, down to the lowest "Knight," they are all loud-mouthed "Democrats."

We submit that it is high time for the patriotic and honest men remaining in that party to come out of it, and separate themselves from an organization which has become a tender to Jeff. Davis and an ally of Treason against Free Government. The Democratic party headed by Gen. Jackson was no more like the "Democratic" party at the head of which is Vallandigham, than the saints in Paradise are like the evil spirits of the nethermost regions.

Vallandigham "the successor of Gen. Jackson, as the head of the Democratic party! What a fall was there, my countrymen! Democrats, you who still cherish a little affection for the old party flag, come out of that foul and rotten organization and join the Union ranks, where you will find such "Democrats" as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Butler, Logan, Dix, Hancock, Burnside, Hooker, and where you would also find Jackson and Douglass if they were in the land of the living. Come over to the side of your country, and keep step to the music of the Union.

THE DEMOCRATIC ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS.

There is but little left of the once great and proud Democratic party save what is embraced in the infamous and treasonable "Order of American Knights." the Grand Commander of which is C. L. Vallandigham. We have had a very reader of the Tarnado has perused the exposure made by Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the United States, of the O. A. K, giving its origin, progress, purpose and present strength.

We feel constrained to republish the concluding paragraphs of Judge Holt's review of this treasonable "democratic" Order, as it contains facts that should cause every man to stop and ponder and ask the question is it possible that any patriotic Northern man, calling himself a "democrat," can continue to support a party which is now owned and controlled by this infamous, pro-slavery, secret organization. He says:

In the presence of the rebellion and this secret Order—which is but its echo and faithful ally—we must look at the Democratic party and the spectacle presented, personal and political, which these movements against the Government discloses. The evidence is full and clear, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Judas produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome, from the stake of her immolations, produced but one Catiline; but yet, as events prove, there has arisen together in our land an *almost proof of each*. In all and animated by the same parricidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the overthrow of the Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenon—not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history—there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and imperious was the spirit of party supremacy, that when the Southern people, after having controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at a certain Presidential election by a coalition agreement with the Know Nothing party which they had themselves created, they could not endure to be slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have combined since to prosecute their warfare, and all the hatred and rancor of a baffled ambition and necessarily inspired. By the fraternal instinct in which crimes inherit, they are exercising alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were tried, convicted and executed at the expense of the nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they stood arraigned at the bar of justice criminally by the son stabbing the bosom of his own mother with impressive blushing on the cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States, who are completely fraternize with these conspirators and whose machinations they are furthering, it is not clearly the duty of the Administration to prosecute and punish, as it is the duty to subjugate the rebellion, and to employ in arms against the Government, in the performance of this duty, it is equally its duty, and will doubtless receive the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in framing the Constitution, provided in the humblest of this secret Order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the armies which are so nobly contending against the battle fields of the South.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate Gen.

One Day to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The citizens of Lee county, in this State, hold a grand Potato Convention at Dixon on Thursday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of gathering vegetables of every kind which each individual of the County feels disposed to give to the hospitals of our sick and wounded soldiers. It is under the direction of the ladies of the County, and is expected to be a grand affair. Hon. E. B. Washburne, Dr. T. M. Eddy, Col. Shaffer, and Mrs. Hoge have promised to be in attendance and address the people on this occasion. Hon. John Wentworth and other eminent speakers have been invited, and are expected to attend. Now that an abundant yield of the products of the country are gathered, it were meet and proper that the people should come together with their offerings to the brave soldiers who have stood between them and a foe that would ruin and desolate their country—the soldier who devotes his time, (and life, maybap,) through storm and danger, is entitled to this, and a generous people will gladly respond to the call. That man who can enjoy his plenty by the quiet fireside, as the fall storms whistle without, and not give a thought, and a resolve to aid the soldier in his watch by night, or his still greater trial in the hospitals, is unworthy a free country. Let the men, women and children of Lee county remember the soldier on Tuesday, and not fail to be at Dixon, with their potatoes, onions, cabbages, turnips, &c., &c.

Contested Election in Indiana.

In the Senatorial District in Indiana, composed of the counties of Jennings and Jackson, Gen. Orville Vasters, O. A. K., ran over Colonel K. Brown, Union, according to the tally sheet, by a majority of two. An investigation into the matter leads to the revelation of the fact that gross frauds have been perpetrated. In several cases the tickets were written by *Traitor*, and counted for Vaster. One ticket was written *Traitor*, one *Victor*, one *Traitos*, and another entirely unintelligible, and were counted for the Copperhead candidate. In one precinct, where the tally sheet showed more votes than registered names, the top tickets, which proved to be for Morton, were taken off to make the polls tally even with the register. In addition to the above, which are certainly good grounds for a contested seat, there were bogus tickets cast, which shows the animus of the O. A. K. party in this District. It is to be hoped that these fraudulent efforts to defeat an honorable and capable man will fall of success.

☞ What Alexander H. Stephens, the now rebel Vice President, said to the Georgia Legislature, in 1861, is all that is needed to answer the Copperhead charge that the North began the war:

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under whose mild sway you have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—a Government which we have called our fortress, our standing as a nation, our sanctuary and our altar, from all its external perils are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unexampled prosperity, and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my support.

"What right has the North assailed? What justice has been denied? What wrong, what injustice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one single act or wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, or which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer."

☞ A letter written by a prisoner in Richmond and smuggled through, says there has been another butchery riot in the rebel capital. We quote from the letter:

"Old men, women and children, turned out, armed with clubs, axes, bricks, &c., rushing frantically up and down the streets, crying for bread. Houses were broken open, and shops pillaged of their contents. Nearly every store in which the prison provisions are sold swore they would burn the city sooner than the authorities reimburse the prisoners. The militia, or home guards, soon quelled the mob, the poor wretches, and everything was again apparently quiet."

☞ Honor to the patriot of whom a Pennsylvania correspondent said these words:

"A startling incident occurred during the voting in the 16th Ward to-day. An old man over seventy years of age, and a native of Germany, unaccustomedly on his staff, when an obstructionist approached him, and offered him a ticket. He refused it, and said, 'No, sir, I am a Democrat who always votes a straight ticket.' The old man moved off to the polls, still in a trembling figure, until he had read one or two of the names, flung it from him, and in a voice nearly choked with excitement, exclaimed, 'I'll be d—d if I vote the ticket who sent his ticket through my head, son's heart.' Do not expect me to differ longer my poor boy's memory, and vote for men who are responsible for the misery existing for the country, with being hirelings and murderers? The Union ticket was given him, and room was cleared for him at the polls, and greeted by the heated and admiring knot around the window."

That neither the soldiers nor the soldiers' friends can be cheated into McClellanism, let this true tale attest!

☞ A frightful accident has just taken place at Ulm, from petroleum oil. During a representation at the theater, twenty-four lamps attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and most serious burns were the consequence. One of the ladies was so dreadfully injured that she died in a few hours after.

☞ The Windsor (Canada) papers publish a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office in that town, over eight hundred in number, nearly as many as the entire population of the village. These are almost all letters to skedaddlers from their friends in the States, chiefly Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. They are sent in anticipation of the Copperhead cowardice in those States which abandons a country and flies from its defence. They serve, also, as a measure of the increase of the Democratic vote in the West in November—a heathen attack in the rear upon Grant's, Sherman's, and Sheridan's soldiers.

FROM PADUCAH.

Forrest's Headquarters—Mayfield Evacuated—Rebels Attack upon Columbus—The Citizens Arming—Union Meeting.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 19, 1864.

Affairs in this district have become very complicated, and large reinforcements are required to enable our present able commander to rid Western Kentucky of the enemy. Forrest, with a large force, is known to be in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., at which place his furloughed men have orders to rendezvous on the 20th inst. He was driven across the Tennessee river near Tuscumbia in great confusion, leaving a part of his forces on the eastern bank of the river, when they fled in every direction, in order to avoid capture. He had crossed his main body, but in doing so many of his horses were drowned, and before he had completed crossing the boat which he used sank, drowning most of the men on board, together with their horses. The loss was principally in Col. Bell's command, of Tennessee and Kentucky cavalry.

Those who escaped sought their homes, and a large number have already sought our lines and taken the amnesty oath, being completely cured of their rebellious notions. Among Forrest's forces are the 6th and 18th Texas cavalry, and Wills' battalion. They are finely mounted and well armed. Col. Hatch is close after them, but they have managed to elude him and keep in the section of country between Corinth, Miss., and Jackson, Tenn.

Learning that Forrest intended to invade Kentucky, orders were given, on Saturday, to abandon Mayfield, and that post was accordingly evacuated. This movement was done to the Government, inasmuch as every dollar's worth of public property was removed, but it was a severe blow to individuals, many of whom lost considerable quantities of goods, etc., which were abandoned in the flight. On Monday, sixteen rebel soldiers rode into the town, and after making a few purchases, returned. Other bands of rebel soldiers were seen in Graves and Ballard counties, on the same day, and it is soon as the intelligence was received at headquarters all the cavalry in the district were dispatched in pursuit, with orders to drive the invaders beyond the State line, and not to return until the matter was accomplished.

The invasion is mainly a political movement, intended to operate upon the ensuing Presidential election. Gen. Meredith, with Lucien Anderson, M. C. from this district, and several others of our most influential citizens, commenced a canvass of the district, and with the most flattering prospects of success. Every county visited Union Clubs have been formed and a large majority of the citizens pledged themselves to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. In order to counteract the influence that Gen. Meredith was exciting, Forrest was dispatched into Western Kentucky, and a few days since, in an address to his Kentucky regiments he told them that he intended to redeem their State from abolition rule and to enable them to "vote right" at the November election. On Wednesday last, at Corinth, Gen. Buford told his Kentuckians that he was determined to drive the damned Yankees from Kentucky soil, so as to have room for my own hands at the 8th of November." He also referred to Gen. Meredith's efforts in the Union cause, and said that he, Buford, would upset all his calculations and prevent Abe Lincoln from getting a vote outside of a military post. It force sufficient to drive the scoundrels from the country be furnished, this district will give a large Union majority, notwithstanding the former political status of the people.

Forrest, Buford and their colleagues, told his men that he intended to attack Paducah, and his movements look toward that object. Yesterday morning Gen. Meredith issued a stirring appeal to the citizens to organize for home defence, and, in obedience to this proclamation, in the afternoon a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled in Market House Square, when, after short speeches by the General, Lucien Anderson, Judge Marshall and Phillips, a battalion of four companies of infantry and one of cavalry was enrolled and organized into companies. These companies will be well drilled and equipped, and will form an important auxiliary to our defenses.

Last night the Union Club had a grand demonstration. The torchlight procession was a grand one, and excited much attention. Hundreds of ladies were on the streets to witness the proceedings, which were of the most gratifying character. The meeting was addressed by D. T. Linegar, Esq., of Illinois, whose masterly arguments cannot fail to carry great weight with the people. This county (McCracken) will give a heavy majority for the Union ticket—a worthy example, which I hope every county in the State will emulate.

MASSAC.

All for Old Abe.

From Chicago Tribune:

Lieut. T. A. Stevens, of Co. C, 146th Ill., encamped at Brighton, Ill., (which company he recruited) which received the mare, to explain. The company was claimed here by the Cops as all for Little Mack, took a vote of the company in favor of President, which resulted in 76 for Lincoln, 4 for McClellan, and three no choice, and the Lieutenant incidentally remarks that it is difficult to convince soldiers that "this war has proved a failure," and that "no loyal man can hesitate between Old Abe and the Chicago Platform." Lieut. Stevens was formerly a very strong opponent of Lincoln.

PEORATONICA.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

A Copperhead Fizzle—Tom Hoyne, Soiled.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK ISLAND, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Jim Allen mass meeting here to-day was one grand fizzle. The whole crowd did not exceed 5,000 persons. The attendance was far less than that of the Robinson meeting three weeks ago. That meeting was such a complete failure, that the Copperheads on this occasion have spent their whole time for the past three weeks, chartered steamboats and cars to bring together, free, a crowd of roughs and shoulder-hitters, and make this a success, and if possible, to beat the great Union meeting which came off in this city on the 13th inst., but they have been disappointed in their endeavors, and they are now in a humble pie.

The genius rain yesterday laid the dust, and this day has been one of the finest of the season. The sun shone out warm, and the air was as balmy as in summer; so they have no excuse for the failure, except that the people are with them. Their loyal masses are aroused, and their ire is kindled with the traitors." Rock Island is good for 500 majority for the Union on the 8th of November. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here Wednesday last, at Corinth, Gen. Buford told his Kentuckians that he was determined to drive the damned Yankees from Kentucky soil, so as to have room for my own hands at the 8th of November." He also referred to Gen. Meredith's efforts in the Union cause, and said that he, Buford, would upset all his calculations and prevent Abe Lincoln from getting a vote outside of a military post. It force sufficient to drive the scoundrels from the country be furnished, this district will give a large Union majority, notwithstanding the former political status of the people.

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Special Notices.

Dr. Jamess,

Dr. DODGE'S rooms (who are so well known) will be open at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Saturday, Oct. 29th; Nov. 30th; and Dec. 31st; call at the Revere House, Milwaukee, Oct. 30th; Nov. 1st and Dec. 31st; call at the Bluff City House, Elgin, Oct. 31st; Nov. 2d and Dec. 31st; call at the Nicholet House, Joliet, on Mondays, Oct. 31st; Nov. 7th; and Dec. 5th. Patients should remember the day and hour, and call early as the Doctor cannot remain beyond the specified time. At New Pier, Exchange Room, on Wednesdays, Oct. 26th; Nov. 2d and Dec. 31st. At Decatur, Dunscomb House, on Tuesday, Oct. 25th; Nov. 1st and Dec. 31st. Call at Rockford House, Kalamazoo, on Thursday, Oct. 27th; Nov. 3d and Dec. 31st. Call at Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, on Thursdays, until noon only, Oct. 27th; Nov. 10th and Dec. 31st. Call at Marshall, Burdon, House, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th; Nov. 10th and Dec. 31st. Call at Albion, at the Young House, on Friday forenoon, Oct. 28th; Nov. 11th and Dec. 31st. Call at Lapeer, Parker House, on Monday, Nov. 7th and Dec. 5th. Call at South Bend, National House, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th and Dec. 6th. Call at Goshen, Vincent House, on Wednesday forenoon, Nov. 9th and Dec. 7th. Call at Knightsville, on Thursday forenoon, Nov. 10th and Dec. 8th. Call at Anola, Parker House, on Friday, Dec. 9th. Call at Anola, Parker House, on Friday, Dec. 9th and Dec. 9th.

EXPERIENCE—Dr. Dodge will be pleased to furnish all persons the best of references who favor him with a call.

CONSULTATIONS—Advice, examinations and consultations free.

SUCCESS—Dr. D. has been so long treating chronic diseases that he is sure of success in all curable cases, when instructions are followed.

TREATMENT—Treatment is strictly Homœopathic, although bathing, dieting and all other hygienic agencies are highly recommended.

WARRANTS—Cures are guaranteed in all curable cases.

CHARGES—Charges are reasonable, and never exorbitant.

LECTURES—Ladies who call on Dr. Dodge will receive a copy of his Lectures to Ladies, in a small pamphlet, free of charge.

PRESCRIPTIONS—All Prescriptions will be prepared for one month.

CHANGES. WHEN PAID—One-third of the charge for each prescription must be paid when the prescription is received, the balance will be required when a permanent cure is effected.

CURABLE CASES—No cases will be treated unless there is a reasonable prospect of a permanent cure.

DISEASES TREATED—All diseases of the head, ears, eyes, nose, throat, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, womb, ovaries, bladder, skin and bones; in fact, all forms of old chronic diseases.

REMEDIES—All remedies used and treatment adopted constantly invigorate and build up the strength of the patient, and as fast as possible restore a perfect cure (if disease.

LONG EXPERIENCE—Dr. Dodge's previous long and extensive experience in the treatment of diseases, gives him a vast advantage in all cases of chronic affections.

DR. DODGE.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
Rock Island, Ill., October 15, 1864. }

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1864, for the following articles of subsistence, viz:

Hard Bread in 12lb Arbuckle Corn Meal, in strong barrels, of 196 lbs gross.
Beans in Barrels.
Dried Fruit.
Pickles in Barrels.
Vinegar.
Soft Soap.
Adamantine Candles.
Star Candles.
Rice.
Green Coffee.
Roasted Coffee.
Crushed Sugar.
Granulated Sugar.
Brown Sugar.
Hominy.
Pearl Barley.
Tea.
Molasses.
Potatoes.
Onions.

Bidders will state their Corn Meal, in strong barrels, of 196 lbs gross.

All Barrels must be well hoop-poled

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864.

THE CITY.

GERMAN UNION MASS MEETING.

An Enthusiastic Assemblage—Addresses by Gov. J. Koerner, Hon. John Wentworth, and Lieut. Gov. Hoffman.

Saturday night was the occasion of another glorious Union triumph over treason and its kindred evils. A meeting of loyal German citizens had been called at Turner Hall to listen to the loyal sentiments of patriotic and devoted men, and to the speeches of those who, for gathering had arrived, the body of the vast hall was literally packed with loyal, earnest, enthusiastic men, comprising as solid phalanx as ever marched to the support of Lincoln and National unity. In the galleries we noticed a large number of fair ladies, whose sparkling eyes and enthusiastic faces lent a charm to the proceedings which only a woman's smile has been wanting. Rose Coppersmith, who had kindly hosed up and prophesied the failure of the yesterday, were overwhelmingly with the event, and cried the past assemblage with enviable disgust. They had unfortunately forgotten the fact that when Major General Fremont and his supporters saw that their action was indirectly supporting a treasonable cause, they, like patriots, threw down their epaulets in one day, and joined the ranks of the people to extirpate slavery by Constitutional amendment. It takes a bold stand against the people to sustain a cause that is dear to the affairs of this continent. [Applause.] The Republican party have acknowledged that emancipation has helped to build up this country, and that emancipation ought to be encouraged. These and other patriotic sentiments from which the Union men intend to go to the Presidential contest, were the prompters with the inspiring, them of principles the platform of the men who open blet at Cincinnati under the name and style of Democratic party. Under this ticket to be a failure, that the Administration of Abraham Lincoln was a failure, and the war ought to be stopped, and that an armistice ought to be offered to the rebels. This is what the platform says, but let us see how much it goes. It says in the resolutions that the largest issue it was the Democratic party, which, with the name attached the Monroe doctrine; but the Chicago platform shines by wonderful stillness about this doctrine. And why? Is it not because the Democratic party is no longer interested as a last resort, and the Democrats, who originally were the Southern States interest, would at once be ready and willing to send an ambassador to Yeas Cruz, and acknowledge the young Empire of Mexico? [Laughter.] Will they? [Yes.] The Democrats always proceeded to be the best, aye, the only friends of the Germans who came to this country to enjoy the blessings of liberty and free institutions. In the Chicago platform, unlike that made at Baltimore, not a word of encouragement for the adopted citizens, nor for the immigrant. The platform, in fact, is silent about being chiefly to the laboring classes; they are five laborers, and as such, naturally opposed to the system of labor which ennobles the political institution of the South.

The speaker then proceeded to show the frightful and destructive consequences of a dissolution of the Union, and referred to what the aristocratic element of Europe considered as a proof that the great Union would not only be divided in two, but in three and four dependencies, and predicted, therefore, who would be involved in an eternal warfare amongst themselves. The speaker was then followed by the cool Proclamation of Jefferson Davis, in which he observed how coldly the Union looked at our misery, and how little we when the opinion was prevalent that the only object of the war was nothing more than the restoration of the Union with slavery; that as soon as this glorious and immortal document appeared, Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, unfeelingly, every idea of international law was violated, and that the foreign power, who did not dare to take sides with us, but who had declared war to the Union in order to save the sacred institution of human slavery. They did not dare to ascertain anything against the Government whose object was to destroy slavery and made the Declaration of Independence, that all men are equal, a practical truth. They must have irritated by two thousand years, might have swept their throne like the leaves of the forest in the autumn storm. [Applause.] The laboring classes of Europe, although suffering from the war, were unanimously and magnanimously willing to submit to the privations, and would have human slavery held alive and strengthened, by the blessings of Providence, the result of the proclamation, resolved to thank the President for this glorious act. Their address was a splendid piece of composition, and was signed by two thousand men, fastened in a magnificent mahogany box, and sent across the Atlantic to reach us in due time. [Stormy applause.] The speaker traveled through Germany, he (music laugh and breath) of the people and find one single man who sympathized with the exception of barons and aristocrats, who did not congratulate Lincoln who will enter upon his work as victory and triumph. [Applause.] The liberal masses of Germany are with us, because they know that our cause is their cause, and that the people of the United States did not, therefore, fight for the great importance of this struggle, and were looking for continental liberty. [Stormy applause.] Our countrymen in Europe do not believe we were fighting to set them there were German citizens in this country who were in favor of the Democratic party, and opposed an Administration which had proclaimed liberty to the oppressed men. They did not know that Democrats had been in favor of slavery, and that with men stealers and women-whippers, [Loud laughter.] Let them believe it. [Applause.] The speaker paid a high compliment to our gallant soldiers, who not only on the battle-field sacrifice their heart's blood, and suffer the hardships of camp life, but who, in the midst of all this, do their full duty as citizens at the polls, as they have proven in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, and concluded with a pledge opposed to the German citizens of this country to support, in a manner becoming to the true sons of liberty and liberty. By so doing they would contribute to the welfare of this country and truth, and to aid of the free and the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF GOV. KOERNER.

Hon. John Wentworth, whose entrance into the meeting was the occasion of a perfect ovation, was next introduced to the audience. Mr. Wentworth looked like old times. It was a meeting of the right kind, one which will intimidate the opposition. It was hoped that this would be one of the smallest meeting they would have between now and November. It will show the secessionists that we of the North have ballots which sympathize with their bullets. [Cheers.] Regarding Long's late draft they said that many valiant individuals were afraid of that draft and Union men had to bear them off to let them stay at home and attempt to kill their deliverers at the ballot-boxes next month. He hardly believed in the draft, and was not in favor of draft. He said, "Let the draft come and we will buy off our own friends and let our poor people alone." He believed that in larger issue it was the Democratic party, which, with the name attached the Monroe doctrine; but the Chicago platform shines by wonderful stillness about this doctrine. And why? Is it not because the Democratic party is no longer interested as a last resort, and the Democrats, who originally were the Southern States interest, would at once be ready and willing to send an ambassador to Yeas Cruz, and acknowledge the young Empire of Mexico? [Laughter.] Will they? [Yes.] The Democrats always proceeded to be the best, aye, the only friends of the Germans who came to this country to enjoy the blessings of liberty and free institutions. In the Chicago platform, unlike that made at Baltimore, not a word of encouragement for the adopted citizens, nor for the immigrant. The platform, in fact, is silent about being chiefly to the laboring classes; they are five laborers, and as such, naturally opposed to the system of labor which ennobles the political institution of the South.

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ADDRESS OF GOV. KOERNER.

Gov. Koerner, the next speaker, came forward and delivered in the German language a most eloquent and telling speech. He recently besieged with the people of this State, and the side of liberty, and in eloquent terms drew the line between those who were for the Union and those who were not. The speaker was heard to throughout with the closest attention, and at his conclusion the meeting was called to order by Chairman Cullen, and the following resolutions were read:

"LAND PRIZE."—This is the style and title of the which the owners and hosted Common Council of our city voted into existence by municipal ordinance on Friday evening, a Park which has existed in name and in reality for a long time already. We suppose that if the Park just created can be owned by anybody, it will be by Lord Park No. 2, for we have not the least idea of what Park No. 1 is, or was, or can be, or ever can be. What the City Council has done is to buy a piece of ground, and to call it a Park. The piece of ground is that which lies on the east side of Michigan avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, [Park Place?] and which is bounded on the north by Lake Park."

Try again, gentlemen of the Common Council.

The town had a general turn out for the purpose of voting on the question of the Park, and the Board of the Council will confer most signally for the proper fixing up of the matter.

A MODEST JUBILEUM.

Premature Rejoicing—The Mackerel Scales Unbalanced—$200,000 Voted to Each Council.

Pursuant to public notice a crowd assembled on Saturday evening, in the Court House Square, to have a jubilant time on the occasion of Cook county and the city of Chicago having every list in the State, and awarded the draft. The Great Western Light Guard Band was present and played a variety of airs.

From the start there was an evident intention to train on the Copperhead Platform. After the band had performed two or three pieces, some one in the crowd proposed three cheers for McClellan, which was to a measure responded to, though not with a vim and energy. Hon. John Wentworth immediately afterwards proposed three cheers, and "Old John" which were lustily answered.

A motion to call D. W. Munn to the chair for McClellan candidate for the House of Representatives in the Legislature, was carried with hisses and cheers. The crowd gave three cheers for Little Giant. Wentworth proposed three cheers for Abe Lincoln—feebly responded to. D. W. Manchester thereupon stepped forward and said that as the meeting was a Republican one he would introduce "Long John" Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth said, he could not see it. It was a Democratic meeting, and he had no pleasure in introducing D. W. Manchester. The gentleman from Cook, who seemed sadly to have recovered from the sudden shock of the excursion to Dixie Island, and the famous negro meeting in that village, declined to speak his "pieces."

Mr. Munn's maternity being introduced Mr. Cowan should take the chair, but that gentleman, with a modesty which he never displayed at Long John's meetings, declined to occupy the chair, and Mr. Munn was then installed in the chair, and